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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to ascertain the extent to which deans holding office in 1983 in American Library Association (ALA) accredited graduate library education programs fulfilled the expectations of academia and the ALA "Standards'" requirement with respect to sustained productive scholarship and evidence of aptitude for research through their publications. Citations to deans' publications were obtained by searching "Library Literature." All cited publications were examined. This statistical report analyzes the total number of publications by female and male deans both prior to and after assuming office, by deans of schools with and without doctoral programs, and by deans of doctoral schools receiving the "top" ratings in Herbert S. White's 1981 survey of library education programs. Periodical articles which represent the principal vehicle for the transmission of new information and research, are analyzed with regard to the type of periodicals in which articles were published, their subject content, and the principal types of literature. This last analysis uses a classification analogous to one devised by Ralph A. Beals in 1941 which divided library literature into three principal types: glad tidings, testimony, and research. (Author/THC)

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A Statistical Analysis of Library School Deans' Publications

by

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IR050998

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A Statistical Analysis of Library School Deans' Publications

The purpose of this study is to ascertain the extent to which the deans of the A. L. A. accredited graduate library education programs holding office in 1983 fulfilled the expectations of academia and the A. L. A. Standards' requirement in respect to sustained productive scholarship and evidence of aptitude for research through publications as a means of adding to the body of professional knowledge. Citations to their publications were obtained by searching Library Literature. All the publications to which citations were found were examined. Analyzed are the total number of publications prior and subsequent to assuming office of female and male deans, deans of schools with and without doctoral programs, and deans of the doctoral schools receiving the "top" ratings in White's survey of library education programs. Periodical articles representing the principal vehicle for the transmission of new information and research are analyzed in regard to the types of periodicals where the articles were published, their subject content, and the principal kinds of literature using a classification analogous to one devised by Beals.

As a rule, search committees and officials in academia carefully scrutinize a candidate's publication record prior to appointment to a deanship. Deans are generally not only expected to serve as a role model for faculty inspiring them to conduct research and publish but like faculty are usually expected to maintain a record of publication for continued appointment and due recognition of themselves as well as of their schools by their peers and colleagues within the university community and the profession as a whole. The A. L. A. Standards for Accreditation require that the faculty of an accredited graduate library education program maintain a record of sustained productive scholarship and evidence aptitude for research through publication. According to the Standards, "research enriches both teaching and learning and provides means for adding to a body of professional knowledge."[1] Publication of books, articles, monographs, and research reports constitutes evidence of the fulfillment of the Standards' requirement.[2] Accordingly, this study was undertaken to ascertain the extent to which the deans of the A. L. A. accredited graduate library education programs met the expectations of academia and the requirement of the A. L. A. Standards in respect to sustained produc scholarship and evidence of aptitude for research through publication.

Included in this study were persons holding deanships based on the 1983 A. L. A. lists of accredited graduate library education programs.[3] Library Literature[4] was used as the source to locate citations to the deans' publications. Their publications as available were examined in the Los Angeles Public Library and the libraries of Wayne State University and the Universities of California at Irvine and Los Angeles, Michigan, Southern California, and Toronto. Publications unavailable at one of these libraries were obtained by writing directly to the authors who furnished copies willingly and promptly.

Richard D. Johnson in his review of "The Journal Literature of Librarianship" in Advances in Librarianship[5] and Robert M. Hayes in his study of "Citation Statistics as a Measure of Faculty Research Productivity" in the Journal of Education for Librarianship together detail the previous studies made evaluating publications, especially as to their number, in the field of library and information science. None of the previous studies was limited strictly to library school deans but encompassed a broader range of subjects.

Publications included in this study are (1) monographs; (2) edited works made up of (a) monographic collections, (b) periodical issues, and (c) regularly appearing columns or special feature sections in periodicals; (3) parts of works--- (a) reports in yearbooks, (b) papers in separately published proceedings, and (c) chapters in edited collections[7]; and (4) periodical articles. A weight of "1" is assigned to each publication.[A] proportional weight such as ".5," ".3," or ".2" is assigned to works of shared authorship depending upon the number of authors or editors responsible for creating the work.

Table I provides a summary distribution of the total number of publications found for each dean with imprint dates of the same or an earlier year than when he/she first assumed a deanship. Included are data for 64 persons---17 females and 47 males---who held deanships in 1983. Data tabulated in this and subsequent tables follow a similar pattern. First is given the distribution for females, then for males, and finally for the total number of persons. The average for each category may be found in the last row[8] across the bottom of the table.

TABLE I. Distribution of the Total Number of Publications Found for Each Dean with Imprint Dates of the Same or an Earlier Year prior to Assuming Office

Range of No. of Publications	Number and Percentage of Deans Females	Males	Total
0	3(17.6%)	1(2.1%)	4(6.3%)
.01-4.9	3(17.6%)	19(40.4%)	22(34.4%)
5-9.9	5(29.4%)	7(14.9%)	12(18.8%)
10-14.9	2(11.8%)	3(6.4%)	5(7.8%)
15-19.9	2(11.8%)	5(10.6%)	7(10.9%)
20-24.9	0	3(6.4%)	3(4.7%)
25-29.9	1(5.9%)	4(8.5%)	5(7.8%)
30-39.9	0	1(2.1%)	1(1.6%)
40-49.9	1(5.9%)	4(8.5%)	5(7.8%)
Total	17	47	64
Publications Averages	10.1	12.6	11.9

Table II presents a summay distribution of the total number of publications found for each dean with imprint dates following his/her assumption of office through 1983. No statistics are included for the seven deans newly appointed in 1983. Their publications bearing imprint dates of 1983 are included in Table I above.

TABLE II. Distribution of the Total Number of Publications Found for Each Dean with Imprint Dates Subsequent to Assuming Office

Range of Total No. of Publications	Number and Percentage of Deans Females	Males	Total
0	3(23.1%)	10(22.7%)	13(22.8%)
.01-4.9	4(30.8%)	12(27.3%)	16(28.1%)
5-9.9	3(23.1%)	6(13.6%)	9(15.8%)
10-14.9	2(15.4%)	8(18.2%)	10(17.5%)
15-19.9	1(7.7%)	2(4.5%)	3(5.3%)
20-24.9	0	4(9.1%)	4(7.0%)
25-29.9	0	1(2.3%)	1(1.8%)
30-39.9	0	0	0
40-49.9	0	1(2.3%)	1(1.8%)
Total	13	44	57
Publications Averages	5.2	8.3	7.6

Table III shows a summary distribution of the total number of publications found for each dean with imprint dates both prior to and after assuming office through 1983.

TABLE III. Distribution of the Total Number of Publications Found for Each Dean with Imprint Dates prior and subsequent to Assuming Office

Range of Total No. of Publications	Number and Percentage of Deans Females	Males	Total
0	3(17.6%)	0	3(4.7%)
.01-4.9	1(5.9%)	9(19.1%)	10(15.6%)
5-9.9	2(11.8%)	9(19.1%)	11(17.2%)
10-14.9	5(29.4%)	4(8.5%)	9(14.1%)
15-19.9	2(11.8%)	5(10.6%)	7(10.9%)
20-24.9	0	4(8.5%)	4(6.3%)
25-29.9	2(11.8%)	4(8.5%)	6(9.4%)
30-39.9	1(5.9%)	4(8.5%)	5(7.8%)
40-49.9	1(5.9%)	6(12.8%)	7(10.9%)
50-59.9	0	0	0
60-69.9	0	0	0
70-79.9	0	2(4.3%)	2(3.1%)
Total	17	47	64
Publications Averages	14.1	20.3	18.7

Table IV sets forth a summary distribution of the average annual publication rate for each dean based upon the number of works found with imprint dates subsequent to assuming office through 1983 divided by the total number of years in office.

TABLE IV. Distribution of the Deans' Average Annual Publication Rate Subsequent to Assuming Office

Publication Rate	Number and Percentage of Deans		
	Females	Males	Total
0	3(23.1%)	10(22.7%)	13(22.8%)
.01-.49	3(23.1%)	5(11.4%)	8(14.0%)
.5-.99	0	7(15.9%)	7(12.3%)
1-1.49	3(23.1%)	13(29.5%)	16(28.1%)
1.5-1.99	2(15.4%)	4(9.1%)	6(10.5%)
2-2.49	0	2(4.5%)	2(3.5%)
2.5-2.99	2(15.4%)	1(2.3%)	3(5.3%)
3-3.49	0	0	0
3.5-3.99	0	1(2.3%)	1(1.8%)
4-4.49	0	1(2.3%)	1(1.8%)
Total	13	44	57
Annual Publication Rate Averages	.92	1.03	1.00

As is evident below, deans heading schools with doctoral programs published at an annual rate of more than twice that of deans of schools without doctoral programs after assuming office.

	No. of Schools	Total No. of Deans' Publications	Average No. of Publications per Dean	Deans' Average Annual Publication Rate
Doctoral Schools	22	263.2	1.20	1.46
Non-doctoral Schools	35	168.6	.48	.68

Herbert S. White in his survey of "Perceptions by Educators and Administrators of the Ranking of Library School Programs" published in College & Research Libraries in 1981 found that 10 schools were placed consistently on eight lists measuring four different qualities and using two different survey populations. The "top" rated schools listed in alphabetical order were: California at Berkeley, California at Los Angeles, Chicago, Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, North Carolina, Pittsburgh, and Rutgers[9], all of which offer doctoral programs. The dean of one school---Rutgers---first assumed office in 1993. Therefore, all his publications are included in the data in Table 1 showing distribution of publications with imprint dates of the same or an earlier year prior to assuming office.

As is obvious below, the deans of these nine "top" rated doctoral schools just named above maintained an average annual publication rate of more than twice that of the deans of the 13 remaining doctoral schools included in this study. A comparison with the data presented above shows that the average annual publication rate of the deans of these nine "top" rated doctoral schools exceeded that of the deans of the 35 non-doctoral schools included in this study by more than three and one half times.

	No. of Schools	Total of Deans' Publications	Average No. of Publications per Dean	Deans' Annual Publication Rate.
"Top"Rated Doctoral Schools in White's Survey	9	162.0	18.0	2.13
Remaining Doctoral Schools	13	101.2	7.8	.97

The average and total number and percentage of publications by type found for the deans in this study were:

	Monographs	Edited Works	Parts of Works	Periodical Articles	Total
Average No. of Publications per Dean	1.29	2.48	2.66	12.24	18.67
Total No. of Publications Collectively	82.3(6.9%)	158.4(13.3%)	170.5(14.3%)	783.8(65.6%)	1195

Edited works included the following:

	Mono-graphs	Periodical Issues	Periodical Columns/ Special Sections	Total
Average No. of Works per Dean	.49	.63	1.36	2.48
Total No. of Works Collectively	31.4	40	87	158.4

Represented among parts of works were:

	Papers in Separately Published Proceedings	Reports in Yearbooks and Annuals	Chapters in Edited Collected Works	Total
Average No. of Works per Dean	.67	.93	1.06	2.66
Total No. of Works Collectively	43	59.5	68	170.5

Because of shared authorship, the 783.8 periodical articles authored by the deans actually represented a total of 835 articles. Periodical articles constitute the principal vehicle for the transmission of new information and research before being incorporated in other forms of publication. Therefore, the periodical articles

warrant a closer examination. In Table V appears a classified listing of periodicals including the number of articles published in each periodical and the number and percentage of articles published within each category. The classification as devised is based on information regarding the periodicals gleaned from the sources listed in the "References and Notes" at the end of this article.[10] Periodicals in which 10 or less articles appeared are grouped together under the category "other periodicals."

The 835 articles were published in a total of 146 periodicals. Nineteen "major" periodicals in library and information science, each of which published 11 or more of the deans' articles,accounted for 480 or more than 57 percent of the total number of articles. Three hundred fifty-five or approximately 43 percent of the articles were published in the 127 remaining periodicals, each publishing 10 articles or less. Four hundred ten or 49.1 percent of the articles appeared in state/provincial/ regional and general interest/popular periodicals. In addition, research periodicals published 122 or 14.6 percent of the deans' articles. The remaining 303 articles or 36.3 percent were scattered over 11 different categories of periodicals largely devoted to a specific type of library or a type of library activity, the largest being information science, which accounted for 54 or 6 1/2 percent of the articles.

TABLE V. Number of the Deans' Articles Published in Each Periodical

State/Provincial/Regional Periodicals	
Illinois Libraries	36
Ohio Library Ass'n Bulletin	18
Wisconsin Library Bulletin	16
Bookmark(New York State Library)	14
Southeastern Librarian	13
46 other periodicals	124
Subtotal	221(26.5%)
General Interest/Popular Periodicals	
Library Journal	60
ALA Bulletin/American Libraries	47
Wilson Library Bulletin	34
Canadian Library Journal	15
11 other periodicals	33
Subtotal	189(22.6%)
Research Periodicals	
Journal of Education for Librarianship	56
Library Quarterly	19
Library Trends	19
Journal of Library History	11
2 other periodicals	17
	122(14.6%)
Information Science Periodicals	
American Documentation/ASIS Bulletin	17
Journal of the American Society of Information Science	12
11 other periodicals	25
Subtotal	54(6.5%)
Special Libraries	
Special Libraries	27
8 other periodicals	19
Subtotal	46(5.5%)
Technical Services including Collection Development	
Library Resources & Technical Services	21
10 other periodicals	24
	45(5.4%)
Academic Libraries	
College & Research Libraries	25
4 other periodicals	17
Subtotal	42(5.0%)

TABLE V. Number of the Deans' Articles Published in Each Periodical (continued)

General Interest International Periodicals	
International Library Review	20
4 other periodicals	19
Subtotal	39(4.7%)
School Libraries/Children's/Young Adult Services	
6 periodicals	33(4.0%)
Public Services including Reference	
7 periodicals	17(2.0%)
General Education Periodicals	
6 periodicals	8(1.0%)
Public Libraries	
3 periodicals	7(.8%)
Library House Organs	
6 periodicals	7(.8%)
Other Library Science Periodicals	
2 periodicals	2(.2%)
University Alumni Periodical	
1 periodical	3(.4%)
Total	835

In Table VI is set forth a subject analysis of the deans' 835 periodical articles. The data include the number and percentage of articles classified in each subject category and the number and percentage of deans who wrote one or more articles on that subject. The classification devised for this analysis is based in part on one used by J. Periam Danton in his analysis of "Doctoral Studies in the United States" published in College & Research Libraries in 1959[11] and in part on a scheme used by Robert M. Hayes in his study of "Citation Statistics as a Measure of Research and Productivity" cited at the beginning of this article. These classification schemes were modified to meet the needs of the subject content of the articles analyzed in the present study. Ground rules, which are enumerated in the "References and Notes" at the end of this article, had to be established to ensure consistency in classification.[12]

As is obvious in Table VI, library education and librarianship in general accounted together for slightly more than one-third of the subject content of the deans' 835 articles and also represented the two subject categories on which the largest number of deans wrote articles. Forty-five or just slighlty more than 70 percent of the deans authored articles on library education, and 33 deans or approximately 52 percent of them wrote articles on librarianship in general. The remaining two-thirds of the articles were scattered over 13 subject categories with none of them accounting for more than 9 percent of the deans' articles. The number and percentage of deans writing articles in other subject categories ranged from a high of 25 deans or 39.1 percent on public librarianship to a low of 11 deans or 17.2 percent on research methods.

TABLE VI. Subject Categories of the Deans' Periodical Articles

Subject Category	No. and Percentage of Articles	Number and Percentage of Deans Writing Articles in this Category
Library education/continuing education	189(22.6%)	45(70.3%)
Librarianship in general including background	101(12.1%)	33(51.6%)
International, comparative, and foreign librarianship	75(9.0%)	17(26.6%)
School libraries/children's work	67(8.0%)	16(25.0%)
Public libraries	60(7.2%)	25(39.1%)
Information science	46(5.5%)	14(21.9%)
Academic libraries	45(5.4%)	16(25.0%)
Technical services including cataloging and indexing	42(5.0%)	15(23.4%)
Cooperation	36(4.3%)	15(23.4%)
Readers' services	35(4.2%)	18(28.1%)
Management	33(4.0%)	19(29.7%)
Special libraries	32(3.8%)	15(23.4%)
Resources acquisitions	29(3.5%)	20(31.3%)
Research methods	23(2.8%)	11(17.2%)
Personnel	22(2.6%)	12(18.8%)
Total no. of articles	835	

In Table VII is presented an analysis of the kinds of literature published in the deans' 835 periodical articles. The types of literature shown in this table are somewhat analogous to those described by Ralph A. Beals in his paper on the"Implications of Communications Research for the Public Library" delivered at the 1941 Institute of the University of Chicago's Graduate Library School. He divided library literature into three principal types---glad tidings, testimony, and research. Beals further subdivided glad tidings into two kinds---speculative essays and announcements. He defined speculative essays as those "about what might, could, would, or should be true ... of librarianship" and announcements as "something about to be done or very recently undertaken." Beals in his paper stated that testimony consisted of "retrospective accounts of something done, of benefits conferred." Research was labeled as "any study in which a problem is defined and analyzed into its consistent parts, in which valid data are collected and related to relevant factors, in which hypotheses are formed, and through testing rejected, amended, or proved."[13]

As can be seen in Table VII, the two largest groups of articles---285 or 34.1 percent of them---similar in nature to Beals' glad tidings---represent expressions of points of view or opinion on particular subjects or issues and news type reports of events, conferences, meetings, and such. However, included in this category are accounts of ill or bad tidings as well as "good tidings." The next three groups consisting of 310 articles or 37.1 percent were basically descriptive in nature or in the words of Beals, "testimony. The last four categories made up of a total of 240 articles or 28.7 percent represent or at least display evidence of research of various types and of varying quality.

TABLE VII. Types of Literature Found in the Deans' Articles

Types	No. of Articles
"Glad tidings" including bad or ill tidings	
Expressions of points of view, opinion, or commentaries on particular subject	162(19.4%)
News type reports of events, conferences, meetings, workshops, institutes, programs, and awards; reports as officers on the activities of a professional or governmental agency; positional statements made on behalf of a committee describing its work, findings, and recommendations; and reports on projects conducted by others	123(14.7%)
Subtotal	285(34.1%)
"Testimony"	
Descriptive accounts and reviews of practices, techniques, methods, services, facilities, and problems not identified with a particular library or library school but common to groups of libraries or schools.	117(14.0%)
Descriptive accounts of a library or library school and its program or a project based upon direct personal experiences	115(13.8%)
Descriptive accounts of techniques, methods, services, etc. including expressions of points of view and/or speculation	78(9.3%)
Subtotal	310(37.1%)

TABLE VII. Types of Literature Found in the Deans' Articles (continued)

Types	No. of Articles
Research	
Surveys based on questionnaires, interviews, and/or visits	91(10.9%)
Historical	48(5.7%)
Bibliographical	37(4.4%)
Others-literature reviews, review articles, computer-based studies, creation of models, operation research, citation analysis, and analysis of published statistical data and library records and holdings	64(7.7%)
Subtotal	240(28.7%)
Total	835

Before summarizing any conclusions to be drawn from this study, the limitations of the data should be stated. Included are only the deans' publications in library and information science as indexed in Library Literature. No attempt was made to include their contributions made to the literature of other fields.

Based upon personal experience, Library Literature fails at times to index all the publications in library and information science. An annual or a yearbook in a given series may be indexed one year and not another year. An entire issue of a periodical as a rule regularly indexed may be missed. At times, minor articles in a periodical may be omitted. Some times monographs may not be included. In some cases, there is little relationship between the imprint date or the cover of a periodical and the actual publication date. Consequently, bibliographical items appear in Library Literature

with imprint dates from earlier years. As a result, the data in this study being based on citations found in Library Literature do not provide complete coverage of the deans' publications in library and information science.

Each publication is assigned an equal weight of "1" except in the case of shared authorship where a proportional weight is assigned. Obviously, publications differ in the amount of effort and type of research required to create them, in their length, and quality. In the process of analyzing each article, it was observed that the same articles in a slightly different or revised version was published at times in several other periodicals. Because of the large number of articles involved in this study, it would have been difficult to attempt to measure the amount of duplication between articles. Many of the articles were speeches reprinted verbatim. No attempt was made to identify the number of articles of this type.

A first glance at the data indicates that male deans made a significantly larger contribution to the professional literature of library and information science than female deans. However, a closer examination based on the annual publication rate subsequent to appointment to office reveals that each has made more or less an equal contribution. Doctoral school deans published at twice the annual rate of non-doctoral school deans. In turn, deans of the doctoral schools receiving the "top" rating in White's survey published at twice the annual rate of the deans of the remaining doctoral schools and at three and one half times the annual rate of the non-doctoral school deans.

The most obvious explanation for the higher annual publication rate of the doctoral school deans appears to be that the doctoral program creates an environment encouraging publication. However, numerous other factors may be responsible for the difference.

Individuals selected as deans of the doctoral schools may have greater ability, desire, and inclination along with the necessary initiative and drive to produce publishable works. The doctoral school deans may possess the necessary contacts to get published whatever they write. The parent institution's review policy regarding the performance and retention of deans may encourage publication. Continued appointment as dean may require a record of sustained productive research and scholarship as evidenced by publications. A large administrative support staff may provide the dean with the time and opportunity to publish. The teaching requirements, if any, of the position will have a direct bearing on the annual publication rate. Further research is required before being able to determine the definitive reasons for the differences in the annual publication rate of the deans of doctoral and non-doctoral schools.

Almost two-thirds of the deans' publications were periodical articles. Nineteen "major" periodicals in library and information science, mostly popularly oriented, published the largest share of the deans' articles. As probably would be expected, library education was the one subject on which most deans had written at least one article. Most of the deans' articles were in the nature of "glad tidings," including bad or ill tidings or "testimony" in terms coined by Beals rather than of a research nature.

References and Notes

1. American Library Association. Council. Standards for Accreditation, 1972: Adopted by the Council of the American Library Association, June 27, 1972. Effective January 1, 1973. Second printing April, 1981. Chicago, American Library Association, Committee on Accreditation, p. 6.

2. American Library Association. Council, ref. 1, p. 7 and American Library Association. Committee on Accreditation: Self-Study: a Guide to the Process and to the Preparation of a Report for the Committee on Accreditation of the American Library Association (under the Standards for Accreditation, 1972. Revised 1981. Chicago, American Library Association, Committee on Accreditation, p. 12

3. The term "dean" was assumed to include the program's chief executive officer regardless of title---director, chair, and coordinator. Acting and interim deans were excluded.

4. Library Literature was searched through the February, 1984, issue.

5. Johnson, R. D.: The Journal Literature of Librarianship: Advances in Librarianship, 12: 134-137, 1982.

6. Hayes, R. M.:Citation Statistics as a Measure of Faculty Research Productivity: Journal of Education for Librarianship, 23:152, Winter, 1983.

7. In the annual cumulations since 1978 available at the time of search, no entry was made in the main alphabetical listing under the name of a book reviewer. Therefore, books reviews had to be excluded from this study.

8. Percentages have been rounded off to the nearest tenth. Therefore, percentages may not total 100 percent in all cases.

9. White, H. S.: Perceptions by Educators and Administrators of the Ranking of Library School Programs: College & Research Libraries, 42:191-202, May, 1981.

10. The following publications were used in devising a classification scheme for the periodicals listed:

Author's Guide to Journals in Library & Information Science: Edited by N. D. Stevens, N. B. Stevens. New York, Haworth Press, 1982.

Danton, J. P.: The Library Press; the Periodical Literature: Library Trends, 25:153-176, July, 1976.

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Rayward, W. B.: Publishing Library Research. College & Research Libraries, 41: 210-219, May, 1980.

Shields, G. R.: The Library Press; National and State Magazines: Drexel Library Quarterly, 15:3-24, January, 1979.

11. Danton, J. P.: Doctoral Studies in Librarianship in the United States: College & Research Libraries, 20:435-453, November, 1959.

12. The ground rules as listed below were established in classifying the articles:

    Included in the category of "International, comparative, and foreign librarianship" are all aspects of library education outside of North America.

"Library education" includes the training of librarians for a particular type of library work such as school librarianship.

An article treating a specific type of library activity such as management from a general point of view was placed with the library activity. However, an article dealing with a specific type of library activity within a specific type of library such as management of an academic library was placed with the specific type of library.

13. Beals, R.A.:Implications of Communications Research for the Public Library. In: Print, Radio, and Film in a Democracy: Ten Papers on the Administration of Mass Communications in the Public Interest, Read before the Sixth Annual Institute of the Graduate Library School, the Universtiy of Chicago, August 4-9, 1941: Edited with an Introduction by D. Waples. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1942, pp. 165-167.